When all is said and done, our Nisei boys are coming home,—but there are homes the world over, whose boys will never come back again.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

[illegible]

Vol. VI, No. 7 | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, Jan. 16, 1943

Camp Boys To Visit Interior Homes On 2-Weeks Leave

Morii Cleared Of Charges In Dragon Probe Report

Recommends Further Investigation But Detention Not Warranted on Available Evidence says Judge

NO BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY IN B.C.

OTTAWA —(CP)— Allegations that Etsuji Morii, a naturalized Japanese who assisted authorities in evacuation of Japanese from the B. C. coastal area, was "racketeering", and was allied with the Black Dragon Society of Japan, were described as "quite unwarranted" in the report of Commissioner J.C. A. Cameron, made public Monday.

Judge Cameron of the County Court at Belleville, Ont., was appointed a commissioner under the Inquiries Act to investigate reports published in the Vancouver News-Herald last September and October.

These, said the official summary accompanying the 98-page report of the commission, were to the effect that the R.C.M.P. or the B. C. Security Commission had made use of the services of a naturalized Japanese named Etsuji Morii who, it was alleged, was not only racketeering at the expense of other Japanese but was closely allied to the Black Dragon Society of Japan.

NO BLACK DRAGON

The summary gave the following as Judge Cameron's conclusions:

1. That evidence was not adduced to prove that Morii was affiliated with an association connected with the Black Dragon of Japan, nor that he was racketeering:

2. Although recommending that Morii be further investigated, evidence available did not indicate that the R.C.M.P. should have caused his internment on basis of known activities, as had been suggested in some quarters:

3. That the R.C.M.P. have not been guilty of complacence in regard to Morii and that they have lived up to the high standards which the Canadian public expects of that force:

4. That the British Columbia Security Commission was not at any

(See "REPORT" P. 4)

U. S. Opens Offices To Help Relocation

SALT LAKE CITY.—The War Relocation Authority's program of permanent resettlement for evacuees of Japanese ancestry now in relocation projects is expected to be accelerated within the next few weeks as offices are opened in Chicago, Cleveland and in one other mid-western city, it was reported in a communication from Thomas Holland, chief employment officer of the WRA, says the Pacific Citizen.

"During the past six weeks considerable work has been done in the WRA Washington office on speeding up the clearing process for the applicant on indefinite leave," Holland reported.

It was stated that the WRA also has offices in Salt Lake City and Denver, in addition to those in the midwest.

The possibility of a meeting in mid-January in the midwest between the WRA relocation staff and representatives of committees and interested individuals for the exchange of views on the proposed resettlement program was suggested.

"We are now ready to make up time in the areas where the jobs are to be found," Holland said.

EXHAUSTIVE CHECK

It was stated that under the WRA leave regulations, the applicant for indefinite leave is investigated in the relocation centre by the WRA, followed by a check on references of the evacuees back at his former home. The file goes to Washington and a report is secured for the individual from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If the information from these various sources on an applicant indicates that his record is clear of any un-American connections or activities, he is given "leave clearance" which means he is free to leave the relocation centre when he obtains a job outside.

Roadwork Is Planned For Slocan Valley

Survey is in progress on the Nakusp - Nelson Highway south of Slocan City, preparatory to the inauguration of road improvement work by Japanese evacuees from the Coast now living in communities on the Anderson [illegible] Popoff Ranch, and Slocan City, the Nelson Daily News said Tuesday.

It is understood, according to the News, the Province of B. C. will lay out the road, provide the right of way and supply all machinery available, and that the B. C. Security Commission will carry on from there.

In addition to this work it is proposed to widen a number of rock cuts on the road north of Slocan City, along the shore of Slocan Lake, says the News.

JAPAN PRISON CAMPS "FAIRLY SATISFACTORY"

LONDON —(CP Cable)— Canadian, British, American and Australian war prisoners totalling 10,000 are in prison camps in Japan, the British War Office announced last week in a statement.

"Hong Kong is believed to be largely evacuated", the statement said. "It seems probable, however, that some 2,000 British and Canadian prisoners of war remain there."

Half of the prisoners in Japan are Americans, the statement said.

It said a Red Cross representative in Tokyo had visited three prison camps and reported conditions "comparatively satisfactory", although some prisoners are suffering tropical disease.

The prisoners, the statement continued, have been forced to adapt themselves to the Japanese diet, consisting largely of rice, although there is some bread, fish and vegetables. It said the prisoners get very little meat.

"Medical treatment is handicapped by a lack of medicaments which appears to be general throughout the Far East", it said. "Considerable quantities of medicaments were, however, sent to the Far East by allied Red Cross Societies on the last diplomatic exchange and some of these supplies have been distributed.

The report said Japan's prisoners work an eight-hour day in docks and factories.

Warning On Marriage Amuses Men

MUST PAY ALL EXPENSES

REVELSTOKE, B. C.— Under arrangements made by the Department of Mines and Resources offices at Banff, Alta., groups of men of ten or less at each time from each of the five camps on the Revelstoke-Sicamous road project are being given leave of two weeks to visit homes in the interior towns.

Those who have worked in the camps for the longest period are to be granted leave first, and releases from camp are being given only to those who have been employed on the project over four months. Leave for the others is to be considered later. Not more than ten per cent of the camp personnel will be given leave at one time.

COMPLETE BY SPRING

The men must pay their own expenses, and will be responsible for their own meals and lodging while travelling. Their permits, issued by the B. C. Security Commission, R. C. M. Police, and Engineer-in-Charge, are good for two weeks only, including travelling time, and subject to cancellation.

The general intention, it is understood, is to have leave activities completed before spring, and it is "desired that all who have earned leave," will have visited their homes by April 30.

Each worker before being issued a permit "must give a written undertaking that he will return promptly and peaceably at the end of the leave.

Almost 400 men, Canadian-born and naturalized, are employed in the five camps on the project at Solsqua, Yard Creek, Taft, Three Valley, and Griffin Lake. They are all single men.

NO GHOST-TOWN INSURANCE

They have been advised, to their considerable amusement, that getting married during their leave in the interior towns will not entitle them to remain there with their wives.

Posted on various bulletin boards in the camps, a letter advises project officers that it has been brought to the attention of the Security Commission that "some of the boys proceeding to the Housing projects on holiday have in mind the thought that they can become married while there, which entitles them to take up residence at one of these projects."

GO EAST WITH WIVES

The letter goes on to inform those it concerns that the Commission will not allow them to stay in the Housing Project with the wives, if they become married; but that they must find some employment outside of British Columbia and take their wives with them.

The letter concludes: "We feel that a warning at this time will probably offset a great deal of trouble which may arise if they get into these housing points and become married to girls for no other purpose than that they will be allowed to stay in British Columbia."

Zero temperatures were recorded in the camps along the line as well as considerable snowfall, two weeks ago, and winter sports continues to provide a certain outlet for youthful energy.

The Griffin Lake hockey team proclaimed itself superior to Three Valley as a result of a 5-5 tie battle, followed up by a 7-3 victory.

Slocan Chief Goes To Tashme

SLOCAN CITY — Walter Hartley, chief supervisor of the Slocan Housing Project, has been transferred to a new post at Tashme, and is being succeeded by G. F. Skinner, who has been transferred from the supervisor's post at Sandon this week, The New Canadian was informed Tuesday.

Mr. Hartley, who as supervisor at Slocan saw the project grow since last June from a collection of ramshackle buildings sheltering a few hundred people, to a four unit project comprising many hundreds of homes and housing some 5,000 people, expressed his regret at not being able to stay until the completion of the last piece of construction. "It is not easy to leave after making friends with 5,000 people," he said, in voicing his thanks to the people for their co-operation in building the Slocan project up to what it is today.

Mr. Skinner said he hoped to have as pleasant a time in Slocan as he had had in Sandon for the past many months.

F. Booth, of the Slocan City office, has also been transferred as assistant to J. S. Burns, supervisor of Lemon Creek, set up as a separate unit since January 1.

No Prejudice Is The Best Thing In Ontario Bush Reports Nisei

(A letter to J. N. Lister, prairie representative of the B. C. Security Commission, from a Nisei evacuee, now working in the Ontario bush country.)

Pigeon Timber Co.
Camp 50,
SAVANNE, Ont.

Well, Mr. Lister, I have been here two weeks now and so far I find conditions excellent.

The general outlay of the camp is somewhat like similar camps in B. C. The food is exceptionally good. Concerning the meals, at 95c a day, I don't think you can get better anywhere, and all the boys here will bear me out on that. After meals, the boys trek into the bunkhouse, holding up their stomachs, big satisfied grins on their faces. So judging by expressions, there can't be anything wrong. The bunkhouses are, as Mr. Pipher said, equipped with army cots supplied with blankets and pillow, heated by two large camp burners day and night.

As far as the actual work is concerned, it is satisfactory. A person experienced in the B. C. woods should have no trouble at all cutting from 4 to 5 dollars a day. Of course the kind of tools and trees are vastly different, but after falling giant Douglas firs, this cutting bushwood is a cinch. In fact the trees out here are just overgrown raspberry canes.

Of course some of the boys who came with me will take time to learn but even now as beginners they can cut from $2.50 to 3.50 a day. Their first month's wage of $54 is guaranteed, so by that time I expect they will be able to clear more than that.

As for myself and a couple of other boys, we went right out and started cutting $5 a day from the first day. I cut for a week, then the foreman asked if some of us boys would like to load pulpwood on box cars by contract. At present there are six of us on that job, and I think we can make between $4 or $5 a day. Making about the same amount, the advantage of loading is that we can have a hot lunch, and tea time morning and afternoon.

(Please turn to P. 4)

Immigration Bldg. Residents To Be Placed in Interior

Forty Japanese now quartered at immigration headquarters, the only remaining Japanese in Vancouver area with the exception of hospital cases which cannot be moved, will leave Vancouver soon to "detainment camps" throughout British Columbia, the Daily Province quoted George Collins, general superintendent of the B. C. Security Commission, as saying.

"The remaining Japanese now being held at the immigration sheds are only awaiting accommodation. These were held back because of the fact that their talents made them a little more difficult to place in camps where they could be put to use," said Mr. Collins, according to the report.

Mr. Collins is expected on an inspection tour of interior housing projects shortly and thereafter of conditions among settlers on sugar beet farms of southern Alberta.

Fewer Jobs Left in Projects Now

Married Men With Families Retained in Most Jobs

KASLO, B. C.—Foreshadowing the progressive decline of available employment in interior housing projects generally, adjustments and cuts in work gangs here resulted in the laying-off of 44 full-time and casual employees last Monday.

With construction now limited to minor renovations, and the fuel shortage substantially caught up, jobs have been reduced by 25 per cent, and these have been re-distributed chiefly among married men.

The policy followed has been to retain those workmen with families and in greatest need of work, and many have been moved into jobs vacated by single men.

A large proportion of the men laid-off were youths of 16 to 18, employed as carpenters' helpers, swampers, and in the woods. In addition, numbers of casual and part-time workers were affected.

Shifts and adjustments, even from centre to centre, have thus far stalled off payroll cuts in other interior towns, it is reported. A crew of workmen, for instance, has been moved from Slocan to New Denver, where considerable construction is still under way. It is recognized, however, that fewer and fewer jobs will be left open, and that outside of maintenance crews, office staffs, and farm workers, productive employment in the interior towns will be severely limited.

It is understood that those laid off in the towns in all cases are eligible for maintenance, but a strict policy is foreseen if employment is made available elsewhere.

The New Canadian
P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.
An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada
Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor
Staff
Harry S. Kondo H. Tsuji Roy Ito
Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Two Parallel Policies

Elsewhere on this page appears a report of a semi-official statement of the United States Government on its policy of resettling Japanese American evacuees through the War Relocation Authority. It is to be the "fundamental purpose" to relocate all "evacuees now living in centres," ... so that they may be "absorbed again into democratatic society," and "resume their rights as individuals guaranteed them under the Constitution of the United States."

Probably the closest official Canadian parallel is the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell's recent statement in announcing the appointment of a reallocation supervisor. While not nearly so explicit on the Government's long-range objectives, its implications seem identical with those contained in the American statement.

This, of course, is as expected. Since December 7, 1941, the United States and Canada, as in so many other things, have been following very similar programs in respect to their Japanese-born populations. Administrative detail has naturally differed, but the general principles developed, situations met, and objectives sought, seem so alike that British Columbia might well have been another state in the union.

This all adds up to make even more certain the probability that in any post-war adjustments, Canadian policy will be linked with that of the United States. And it suggests, too, the unimportance of current demands for the wholesale deportation of Nisei and Issei from Canada. In both countries today, the efforts now under way to accomplish permanent relocation are clearly suggestive that the two democratic governments are anxious that there should be no need in a hate-inflamed world to countenance the forcible expulsion of 160,000 American and Canadian folk of one particular racial descent.

Heads and Hearts Unclouded

An interesting teapot tempest seems to have been stirred up last week by remarks attributed to G. Ernest Trueman, placement officer in Toronto for the British Columbia Security Commission. Some months ago a milder squall broke over a Montreal address by Mr. Trueman. Now he is quoted as having declared that Japanese evacuation from the Pacific Coast was the solution evolved to solve a problem of "mass hysteria and race prejudice." This remark has drawn quite severe rebukes from various interested sources.

It is probable that scanty quotations in typical press fashion from Mr. Trueman's address have not fully portrayed his approach to the question. Certainly, contrary to the opinions of some of his critics, those of us Nisei who know him, or who have benefitted by his efforts, or followed the course of his work in recent months with keenest concern, know that he is well qualified to speak, no matter how inaccurately he may be quoted. His approach to this minority problem has been characterized by a depth of understanding and knowledge, matched, unfortunately, by pitifully few British Columbia public men.

But what seems more pertinent for the Nisei to observe in this little incident is a rather important fact. Simply that evacuation is now a "fait accompli",—a thing accomplished and done. And while the issue can no doubt be academically debated even now, for those of us actually caught up in it there is little to be gained by going back now and inquiring into the whys and wherefores of it all.

True, this is so only as long as it is widely known and understood by other Canadians, that to the Government itself and other responsible citizens, (in the words of the Vancouver News - Herald), "the vast majority of persons of Japanese origin were known to be law-abiding citizens pretty much like the rest of us here." And no doubt Mr. Trueman's point was meant to impress upon eastern Canadians that they had little to fear from possible disloyal activity on the part of Pacific Coast evacuees now slowly but surely moving eastward in the hope of receiving a welcome. That part of the job which consists of cultivating understanding and good relations on our behalf we may safely leave in his and similarly understanding hands.

Our part of the program plainly is not to be looking back either publicly or privately as we are prone to do. It lies in planning and working for what lies ahead. For there is a building of a whole new future at hand, and we need to approach it with heads and hearts unclouded and undisturbed by the bitterness of the past,—if we are to prove ourselves worthy of the friends so loyally standing by us today.

• High and Low

By K. I.

OH, SHUGATA GUP!

Oogu laga laga?
Yaga.
Legeta gogo tgo stogore.
Yaga.
Whgo igos yogour tegea cherger?
Mgiss Saga togo.
Igis shega nigice?
Naga. Shega stiginks.
Ohga yaga?
Yaga.
Ohga yaga!
Ya-ga-,
Shegas mgoy sgistergu!
Ohga, ohga, ohga

The above might be a sample of a conversation between two urchins in any of the towns from Lemon Creek to Rosebery. For you elders, let me explain that this is the famed and complexed tongue dubbed the Gee language. The working of this dialogue is quite simple. All you have to do is to put gee or ga or go wherever there happens to be a syllable separation. Caguich ogon? Of course the rate of conversation must be just as fast as the pig-latin of our days. But you should hear these brats talk! And Gee Language in Japanese too! Kogon niga chigu waga. Kogon niga chigu waga. Mugu raga kagee miga sgan wago? Ogu ugu chigu nigo iga maga sugoo. Oh Shugata Gup!

* * *

HEADING EAST

With every group of persons one meets, there are sure to be a few with the idea of heading east in the near future.

This fact is accepted as a matter of course these days. But have you ever stopped to wonder at this remarkable change of thinking from a year ago?

A year ago we were still back on the coast. Everything was pat and solid. We were expecting something to break over our heads we must admit, but of mass evacuation and heading east, we discussed those matters in a jocular tone. A year later, today, hundreds of enterprising Niseis are over there. Young people are talking of going east with the utmost matter-of-factness. This broader outlook is one of the best products of this evacuation.

When the east is mentioned, we think of Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Belleville, London, Montreal. We think of the city, when we say east. There is a danger here. When the Niseis are in a group and discussing the possibilities in Eastern Canada, they all hope openly or secretly of getting a nice soft job in the city coupled to a steady, handsome income.

Glamorous and alluring is the thought of going east. But with the secret hope of obtaining a good position, there is a lurking knowledge of hardships and trials to come in every Nisei's heart.

With this knowledge there comes the thought—are we qualified to settle in a Canadian community? Have we still got that smug, clannish outlook on life which characterized Powell and Cordova streets? Are we properly prepared to encounter the certain hardships and trials?

With absolute certainty, the post-war period will be a hard one. Not only for the Niseis but for all young people whether white, red, black or yellow. For the Niseis, it will be even more difficult as we lack that important thing—a home with stabilized surroundings, with old, familiar neighbors and friendly clubs and societies. We lack the most essential element of human society—a place where we can say we belong.

* * *

PASTIME OF DREAMING

One of my pet pastimes is dreaming that the North American continent was upside down. Canada would be the United States, and the United States would be Canada. The cold, barren islands in the Arctic would be a flourishing group of prosperous, warm, enchanting island homes. The Hudson Bay would be our Gulf of Mexico. Huge cities would dot the land of Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Population would jump by leaps and bounds. We would have our Florida and our California where it would always be shining—except when we had visitors. We

(Please Turn to P. 3)

Resettling American Evacuees

(Harold James, War Relocation Authority placement officer writing in the Minidoka Irrigator, Hunt, Idaho.)

... The War Relocation Authority, through its director, Dillon S. Meyer, has established a policy for the Agency to follow throughout all of its fundamental purposes of relocating in so far as possible and practical, all of the evacuees now living within the Centre. The problem is a stupendous one in view of the War, lack of knowledge of large sections of the country about the Japanese, the natural prejudices that spring from a lack of understanding, and personal knowledge of the evacuees, and what is at least as important, a lack of preparedness on the part of many evacuees to face the difficult task of relocating in a strange area and again finding themselves economic security and unhappiness.

RELOCATE 30,000

It is hoped that thirty thousand evacuees may be relocated, generally in the middle west (in 1943). It would appear that those best suited to immediately assume their place outside the Centres are the younger and aggressive people trained in American Schools. This does not mean that older people may not be successfully evacuated early in the program. Applications are solicited by the Leaves Section for everyone interested in eventual relocation regardless of age, citizenship status or occupational background.

It is necessary and desirable that all evacuees who wish to relocate fill their application for clearance at the earliest possible date. This will build up an available file of people whose clearance has been secured and who, when a job is available for them, may leave immediately to accept that job. Clearance now takes approximately four weeks. It is hoped to shorten this period appreciatively, as the relocation program develops. **However, few jobs will wait four weeks for a person to be cleared in Washington and become eligible for indefinite leave. Therefore, it must be emphasized that everyone should make application at the earliest date for clearance. Planning for their future resettlement may follow at a more leisurely pace, but frequently the opportunity to relocate comes suddenly and the opportunity will not wait.**

EDUCATION ON PROGRAM

Education along the lines of relocation is an important function of the Project personnel and a challenge to the residents of the Project themselves.

It is essential that every means to discuss and understand the danger and desirability of relocation be used in the project itself. Open forums, newspaper articles, schools and discussion groups might well devote a major portion of their interest and time to this all important problem. Certainly, the schools themselves should become a centre of preparation of evacuees to resume their rights as individuals guaranteed them under the Constitution of the United States.

The path that we must follow is not an easy one. At its best, it offers hardships and difficulties that must be met before all our people are again absorbed in our Democratic Society. But a hope, free of many of the previous problems known to the Japanese in their previous life, is the goal worthy of the effort. It is the firm belief of the Administration of the War Relocation Authority that the people of the Centres are up to the problems involved and that they themselves will eventually solve their difficulties in a permanent and satisfactory manner.

digressions on man & machine

A lengthy treatise might be written on the tyranny of modern conveniences. We don't intend to write one here, but we thought we might contribute a suggestion or two to point the way for anyone so minded. The immediate cause of our putting down these few observations is the recent, sudden and complete defection of our radio. Where but lately it has faithfully poured forth its daily spate of indiscriminate sound, it now sits mute and soul-less, an inanimate thing of no earthly utility. Frank, the radio man, tells us that all it needs is a couple of new tubes to be restored to usefulness. But with a war going on, his pronouncement is simply a sentence of death. Science gives and priorities take away.

The lesson is plain to us. Man, who glories in the belief that he is progressively freeing himself by his ingenuity from the limitations of his original untrammeled state, is only delivering himself to a more inexorable bondage — the bondage of utter dependence on his inventions. In the languor of his trust in the machine, he allows his primitive capacity for satisfying his needs barehanded to atrophy into feeble ineffectualness. But let that machine break down, that flow of mechanical largesse cease, and he is left to the scant mercies of faculties done flabby, of addictions suddenly denied access to accustomed opiates.

We had become so reservedly conditioned to the easy beguilements of our radio, that its present silence is a positive affliction, like palsy or the shingles.

Or take the case of flush toilet. Let its energizing element stop flowing, its arteries run dry, and man is in a moment stripped of all that sense of security which his purblind faith in its workings has built up in him. For all its gleaming porcelain perfection, it is infinitely less utilitarian than the most primitive backwoods outhouse.

—[illegible] in the Topaz Trek.

The Music Box With

A 1942 Hit Tune Round-up

By A.Y. and F.A.M.

(Continued from last week)

1942 was a super year for band pics, that is Hallywood productions featuring name bands. This is a natural follow up on the success of Glenn Miller's "Sun Valley Serenade" and other lesser pics which although not so well handled, seem to have been real box office.

And so 1942 brought in that picture, "Blues in the Night" with the aggregations of Will Osborne and Mr. Jazznocracy Lunceford in the groove. Then the Crosby film, "Birth of the Blues" featured the mellow sliphorn of Jack Teagarden, rated by many as Tommy Dorsey's superior, when it comes to real swing. Then, "Syncopation" came along with a real all-star hot band dragged in by the scruff of its neck in an unsatisfactorily short session at the climax. Its members were chosen by a poll of Satevepost readers, and the fact that sweetman Eddie Duchin was chosen for the 88'er (piano, to the uninitiated) spot raised a lot of snickers from the swing crowd. Naturally he did not play in the picture. After all, with B.G., Harry James, Charlie Barnet, Gene Kupra, Alvino Rey among the all-stars, he wouldn't exactly harmonize, would he?

Among others making a bow in 1942's flickerdom were Freddy Martin, who appeared in "Mayor of 44th Street", Alvino Rey and those yum-yum King sisters in a minor opus, Charlie Barnet and Wingy Manone, two bands for the price of one, in "Juke Box Jenny". Woody Herman played his immortal "Woodchoppers' Ball" in another picture, as did Harry James his theme song, "Ciribiribin", in "Private Buckaroos" along with the Andrews Sisters. On their first run in the nation's theatres currently are "Iceland", a Sonja Henie opus introducing the much-maligned and hotly-defended Sammy "Swing and Sway" Kaye to screen-goers, and "You Were Never Lovelier" which bunches an unbelievable amount of talent—Rita Hayworth, Fred Astaire and the sophisticated Latin rhythms of Xavier Cugat as well as music by Jerome Kern.

Repeats were Glenn Miller and his crew in "Orchestra Wives", Kay Kyser in "My Favorite Spy". Benny Goodman, the incomparable "B.G.", has returned to the fold, too, after an over-long absence in "The Powers Girl" which in addition to the "licker-sticker's" swing tempts moviettes with Powers models in person. Scheduled in a Fox epic, "Springtime in the Rockies" are Harry James and Helen Forrest.

As to be expected, all this good music on the screen has resulted in several good hits way up on the Parade. "Blues in the Night" was one. Jimmy Dorsey's Amapola-ing of "Tangerine" from the Dorothy Lamour movie, "The Fleet's In" netted it a leading position among the national faves. "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree" was handled by Harry James in the film with the military slant. The Miller picture placed three of its songs on the Parade at one time: "I've Got a Gal in Kalamazoo", "At Last" and "Serenade in Blue". "Dearly Beloved" from Xavier Cugat's screen effort is rating high right now.

* * *

YEAR'S MOST POPULAR RECORDS

Picking at random some of the year's most popular records we find Vaughn Monroe's vocal of "Shrine of St. Cecilia", Woody Herman's "Blues in the Night", Glenn Miller's "Moonlight Cocktail", Harry James' "Sleepy Lagoon", and Helen Forrest singing "Skylark", Freddy Martin's "Jingle Jangle Jingle", Benny Goodman's "Somebody Else Is Taking My Place" and Bing Crosby's "White Christmas".

* * *

BIG NEWS WAS THE CALL TO THE COLORS

The big happenings in the music world were the departure of some big names into the armed services. Artie Shaw was, Eddie Duchin, Rudy Vallee were others, but the worst hit for the young swing set was Capt. Glenn Miller's call to the Ordnance Corps of the U.S. army.

Harry James seems to be the closest candidate to the No. 1 success bandleader of the year. With Helen Forrest doing the vocals (in F.A.M.'s opinion, she's the best femme vocalist in the trade) he's come up high, wide and handsome since his memorable "You Made Me Love You". Some still don't like his general style, but his handling of pops has gained finesse and with Miss Forrest doing things to the lyrics ("I Cried For You" is a good example) James seems edging closer to the title of the best white band in the business. (Can't beat Ellington, they say).

As for composers, the most prolific one seems to be Johnny Mercer who had a hand in the hits "Blues in the Night" and "Skylark". He was responsible for the score of Jimmy Dorsey's "The Fleet's In" and also "You Were Never Lovelier" in collaboration with Jerome "Showboat" Kern. He appears to have the edge in the contest for the song-writer of 1942. A goodly number would hand the palm to Irving Berlin for his tremendous work in "Holiday Inn" with its eleven new songs, including the two major hits mentioned before. The ditty, "I Left My Heart at the Stage Door Canteen", is another of his compositions, this one being from the army show, "This Is the Army."

* * *

And so, 1942 was a pretty colorful year in musicdom, vastly superior to 1941 when music production sagged to a new low in quantity and quality as a result of the ASCAP-BMI fight. Remember? Let's hope 1943 will be better still.

Tips to Niseiettes

We women like fads, don't we?

We rather fancy this new one of wearing shawls—tiny ones to keep our hair tucked in, big ones to wear thrown over the shoulders. They're graceful and gay, but also simple and easy to wear.

They're easily made at home and by hand, too, if you have no machine, since they merely require hemming of the edges and the addition of fringe, if you desire. It's easy enough making fringe of wool. Use either a contrasting or matching shade, or, if you like, you can have multi-colored fringe and use up leftover yarn.

The large shawls can be worn over anything, with anything, and when spring comes, you'll want to wear them over the head as a light evening wrap.

For daytime use we like them especially worn with wool dirndls. Dirndls, incidentally, are the easiest skirts to make, and you might make a matching shawl and skirt. Wear them with a contrasting shirt for a nice daytime outfit.

Cold as it may be now in your part of the country, really cold weather is still on its way.

This is a good time to line one or two skirts in anticipation, therefore, of zero weather. A bright plaid, for instance, in wool or flannelette, makes a good lining. Or you might take a tip from skating skirts and use a bright red lining for a blue skirt, etc.

Scraps of wool or worn-out dresses, etc. would make several pairs of bright mittens, lined and reversible. Make the fingerless mitten. You might, just for fun, embroider flowers on top or add your initials.

If you want to make yourself a pair of stockings boots, they're really quite simple.

Use a pair of bright wool socks, heavier the better. Cover a pair of felt soles with wool, felt or any suitable material. Sew to the soles of the stockings.

Decorate as desired (sounds like a cake, doesn't it?) For instance, embroider flowers on the cuffs of the stockings. Or make a pair of yarn dolls and dangle them from the front of the cuff. Make felt flowers and tack them to the front of the stockings.

In remaking dresses, don't be satisfied with just making them serviceable. Generally, it's a good idea to buy a new dress pattern. The popularity of two and three-toned dresses this season makes it that much easier for those of you anxious to get maximum use out of old wardrobes. You can put together two or three dresses and get something completely new, completely up-to-date.

For instance, you might have two light wool dresses—one pale blue and one black. You might make a new top front for your black dress out of the blue, shirt-waist style. Or make a yoke, front and back, in the blue, with the tops of the sleeves also in blue.

You might also make matching gloves of the blue with handstitching of black embroidery thread.

—Pacific Citizen.

HIGH and LOW

(Continued from P. 2)

would have bananas, we would have oranges, we would have cotton—we would have the most prosperous country in the world. Opportunities would be unlimited for measly 23,000 Japanese-Canadians. There wouldn't be just two places worth living, east and west in our way of thinking.

We would have our Hollywood where the camera fiends might have a go. We would have our Detroit where the mechanically inclined might try. We would have our Louisianna where we could grow our own rice. Oh, mush, you will say—quit your idle talk. We have Canada with Victoria, the prairies, Windsor, New Brunswick —Canada is a great and opportunity-filled country, too!

The Best Christmas Present

By Bill Sasaki

NEWTON SIDING, Man.

Away out here, one thousand and so many hundred miles distant from home, among strangers, our Christmas was the happiest we ever had.

It was not like having a jolly Christmas dinner with your family, for this writer was not at home. But sitting with a few friends, remembering past happy Christmases, and listening to others planning eagerly to keep up that spirit which has come down through the years.

Then other moments,—like the landlady who took such care and pain in roasting a Christmas turkey for us.

And the stranger we met as we sat in one of the booths of a cafe in the city, chatting over a late after-movie snack. From the corner of my eye, I noticed this stranger in R.C.A.F. blue, slowly making his way toward us alone. He wore three stripes, and he was sober.

He came up to us, offering his hand in a firm handshake. And as he spoke, in a clear, loud voice, we—my partner and I—felt so surprised, we were at a loss for words. Some may say that we Niseis don't want sympathy, but I'm sure everyone of us would have felt just as we did at that moment.

"Here's one Canadian speaking to another, though of different origin, and let me tell you I have no hatred or bitterness toward you," he said.

"I read a piece of article in the papers the other day, and I agree with the editors. Though you may be finding the going tough at present, don't give up and keep your spirits high. We admire you—so keep battling, and good luck."

A SMILE AND A GRIP

Then he turned to my partner, saying, "That goes for you, too!" and with a warm smile and a firm grip on our hands, "Good-bye" he said and walked out and away.

We looked at each other, each with the same thought that it is people like that R.C.A.F. sergeant who keep us trying all the time. Someday, sometime, we hope we can meet him again, and he will be able to say, "Hello, fellows, I knew you could take it and we're proud to know you."

If he should ever come across this piece in the paper, we'd like him to know it was the best Christmas present we could have received.

Ghost Town Vignette

By "Greenwood"

Masao was as tall and handsome as well as brave and gentle. He was truly a story book hero. His mere glance would send many a feminine heart a-flatter, but he had no favorites. If he did, he kept that well within himself.

She, Kimiye, was a quiet high school girl, bespectacled and pigtailed. Conscious of her lack of physical beauty, she was engrossed in her studies trying to realize her ambition of someday becoming a woman doctor. True it is that ambition has no place for idle thought but Kimiye's hero worship for Masao had been steadily burning. She admired his goodness as well as physical charm, a quality which she herself lacked.

MASAO TOOK HER HOME

Then in that small town, the town in which Kimiye had grown up, it was New Year's again. Kimichan opened her box to display a lovely, long dress, her very first, a gift from her mother for Christmas. With sparkles in her eyes, she dressed for the social, an annual affair in the small town. The childish admirations of her little sisters and the loving look in her mother's eyes gave Kimiye assurance. She really looked nice this important day—was it important only because Masao would be there?

She enjoyed herself as she always did at these friendly get-togethers, but even good things must come to an end. It was already time to go. Then Masao came up to her and asked to take her home; she, Kimiye, from among her many pretty friends. She would never forget that clear cold night. How could she when it was not until dawn that her girlish heart calmed down and she fell asleep at last, a happy smile upon her lips!

Then Masao came to call upon her, once, twice, until that small town knew of this budding romance.

BETWEEN TWO LOVES

One evening after one of Masao's now regular visits, Kimiye's mother called her to her room. She was forbidden to see him any more. But why? Because Masao's father had chosen a girl whom he wished his son to marry and Kimiye was the cause of much unhappiness to Masao's aged father. Her mother, too, wished her to wait a while until her little sisters and brothers were a bit older.

Kimiye, torn between her deep love for Masao and her love for her mother, spent many sleepless nights. What should she do? Marry the man whom she loved against both their parent's will or sacrifice her love to obey them?

Then she made up her mind—the decision most Niseiettes would come to—she planned never to see Masao again except as a friend.

Two years later Masao married the lovely girl of his choice.

Today Kimiye sits in her little interior town office. She bravely tends the common illness of both young and old evacuees, her torch of love still burning steadily within her, properly unknown.

The Little Red Schoolhouse

By SITARR

MONTREAL, P.Q.

The importance of extra-curricular activities cannot be overlooked by any Nisei student. It is undeniable that out of school activities come certain by-products of the highest educational value.

Among these are self-expression, sense of responsibility, ability to cope with new situation and acts with promptness and decision ... in a word, expansion of personality at points which are apt to be slightly affected by curricular work. It is wise for all students to take an active part in the unusual opportunities to develop moral courage and leadership offered by many school activities.

By joining extra-curricular groups, they will find themselves at the centre of lively interest clubs, with unique opportunities to foster friendship and co-operation between themselves and the instructor, as well as among their fellow students.

Indeed the camaraderie of interest groups and discipline of team play are points that should receive special emphasis. Almost always at the core of a successful activity is a little group of deeply-interested leaders, who learn for the first time how to work for a result in which no individual can win without the others winning too. After all, what good are all the diplomas in the world to one, if one does not learn to get along with people.

In fact a study made by the Carnegie Foundation reveals that in business about 15 per cent of one's success depends upon one's superior knowledge, and about 85 per cent is due to superior personality. The figures speak for the importance in life of training in group activity, and Nisei school and college students need to make the best use of every opportunity provided to help them in the development of a "successful" personality.

EXCITING SPY DRAMA SHOWING AT MOVIE

Mr. Horslay brings an especially attractive double feature next week to movie-goers in Kaslo, New Denver and Slocan. The main feature is that exciting spy drama, "The 49th Parallel" in which alert intelligence officers take up the trail of Nazi spies landed on Canada's eastern coast, all the way to scenes filmed in Vancouver itself.

Lupe Velez is starred in the second feature, "Mexican Spitfire", a rousing comedy of high society turned upside down as the tempestuous Lupe shakes it up with rip-roaring romance.

TALKING PICTURES
Big Double Bill
"The 49th Parallel" • "Mexican Spitfire"
Mon., Jan. 18, Drill Hall, KASLO; Tues. at NEW DENVER;
Wed. and Thurs., Jan. 20-21, SLOCAN CITY

Older Men in Princeton Camps Take Swiftly or Shakily to Skates

Camp 1, Princeton, B. C.

A new camp mangement system was adopted at a general meeting held in the camp mess-room on New Year's Day with M. Yokome presiding.

In the discussion proposed by Miklo Ujihara, opinions and suggestions were voiced by Hisao Shimizu, S. Nagami, Totaro Fujino, Tatsugoro Ikeda, Kiyoshi Shiino and Hatsujiro Ejima, with the following proposals adopted:

(1) To discontinue the system of "house-boss" supervision.

(2) To organize a committee composed of two representatives from each of the seven bunkhouses.

(3) To select a chairman to head this committee from among its 14 members.

Before the meeting adjourned, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mitsuo Yokome, who had represented the men on several occasions during the past year. The vote of thanks was moved by H. Ejima.

The results of the election were as follows:

Mitsuo Yokome, Hisao Shimizu, No. 1 Bunkhouse; Totaro Fujino, Shiro Teramura, No. 2; Takazo Yasumatsu, Hatsujiro Ejima, No. 3; Tetsutaro Kawai, Yoshiki Ogawa, No. 4; Hideo Tsuji, Mitsuo Ota, No. 5; Hidekichi Sekine, Miklo Ujihara, No. 6; Kohei Higo, Shigenori Takata, No. 7.

Chosen to head the committee was Mitsuo Yokome, and Takazo Yasumatsu was named secretary.

Mr. Yokome reported that he had been informed that those who wished to visit their families and friends after the New Year would be granted leave on application to the authorities. He also stated the men in the camp might, upon marriage, secure employment outside of B. C. through the Security Commission.

* * *

One of the problems that face the young men of 20 to 30 years of age, is to find an outlet for their energy. In summer, baseball provides recreation, but when the extreme cold sets in, they have very little to do. However, these young men recently solved the problem by building a skating rink on the ball ground, sprinkling water over the entire surface.

The older men find skating very hard to master, but the young men are deriving great enjoyment from this winter sport. Haruo Murata seems to be the ace skater of the lot, followed by his elder brother, Gisuke, and George Funamoto.

Other good skaters include Katsumi Kawamura, Kiyoshi Shiino and Tomekichi Kitagawa.

Among the beginners are Hatsujiro Ejima, who is already showing signs of becoming an excellent skater, and Hideo Tsuji and Kanshiro Teramura, not quite so adept. The sight of the latter two tottering along on shaky knees gives much amusement to the spectators.

Skating has indeed become very popular in our camp, with nearly thirty men participating in the sport.

Lempriere Camp Makes Gift To Family Of Tractor Driver Clark

By S. Takasaki

LEMPRIERE, B. C.

We are pleased to report from Lempriere camp that it is not as cold as we first feared it would be, and with the days passing by pleasantly, everyone is in good spirits.

In the middle of December, seven men left here to go to work in Alberta logging camps. Even now there are requests for more men, and reports from Pyramid Falls camp say that 30 men from there may go to logging camps.

The tractor driver from the former camp at Jasper, K.R. Clark, was killed on the morning of December 17, when the tractor he was driving overturned pinning him to the ground. The camp foreman was also on the tractor but he jumped to safety.

Mr. Clark was the father of three young children and had been planning to go to Jasper for the Christmas holidays. The whole camp was struck by the tragedy, and sent a gift of $60 to the bereaved family.

OBITUARY

The many friends in Slocan of Assistant Supervisor Ernest Adams were grieved to learn of the passing a week ago Friday in Penticton, B. C. of Mr. Adams' mother, in her 94th year. Mr. Adams attended the funeral, which was held in Penticton last Sunday.

* *

Funeral services were performed January 8 by Rev. Kenryu Tsuji at Lemon Creek, for Shigehisa Taniyama, formerly of Mt. Lehman, who passed away in his 56th year on January 6, after a long illness.

* *

BLESSED EVENT

Mr. and Mrs. Norimichi Taniwa, formerly of Chemainus, became the proud parents of a baby girl, born in Slocan on January 11.

NEW YEAR GREETING:

In the Christmas and New Year issue of The New Canadian, the name of one of the boys in camp at Griffin Lake, extending greetings and best wishes to all, was unfortunately omitted. He is JOE TADASHI OIKAWA, Griffin Lake Camp, via Three Valley, B. C.

In the same greeting, the name of KAZUMI MAEDA was incorrectly spelled as Kazumi Maeda.

* *

Also regrettably omitted were Yuletide greetings from:

HIROSHI "ROSIE" OKUDA
Tashme, Hope, B. C.
and
ALBERT S. TAKIMOTO
Slocan City, B. C.

* *

In a recent issue, reporting the receipt of remittances, the address of K. Senda was inadvertently given as Vernon. This should have been Nobleford, Alta.

Nanking Government Makes Declaration of War

TOKYO — (AP) — Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo announced last Saturday that President Wang Ching-Wei's National Government of China at Nanking had declared war against the British Empire and the United States.

(The BBC in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York said the declaration of war by the puppet Nanking Government would have no military importance, but that it would be likely to affect those Britons and Americans still living in the area. It estimated 12,000 Britons and Americans are in Shanghai alone. Until now, it added, they have been allowed a certain amount of freedom).

SOMEONE'S SOUGHT

KUNISADA YOSHIDA, Kaslo, wishes to locate a friend, Ichijiro Tsuji, formerly of 2nd Avenue, Vancouver.

With Evacuees . . . Across Canada

Alberta Farmers

"Sume-ba-Miyako" is the saying. "Home is where you hang your hat" . . . and so today we cannot regard ourselves settled in Alberta with self-pity. There are no mountains or trees in this endless prairie land of snow, which viewed from afar seems lonely and forsaken, but nevertheless, there is the same pulsing life here that we knew before.

Here and there you will see a haystack mantled in white. Over here is a solitary horse, and there grazes a peaceful cow. Flocks of sheep can be seen. The sky in the morning sun, the tinted clouds at sunset, the beauty of the stars at night—we have begun to notice all these wondrous sights which we passed by unheeded in our B. C. homes.

I do not think the weather can really be called too severe. Coal is cheap —$5 per ton, but on the other hand kindling wood is very expensive. Rice is $16 to $17 per 150 pounds. The price of foodstuffs is high, and therefore our living costs mount up. Our bountiful crop of potatoes, carrots, cabbage and beans is assisting us greatly. With our beans we made "miso" and a type of "shoyu". Our turnips which we planted in August yielded a good harvest, and we have preserved them in barrels. They taste magnificently.

* * *

During the harvest we completed our 57 acres of beets earlier than we expected, so we went to help two other families. Our yield of 16 tons per acre was one of the best. But since returns for beet work are low, we have been working in towns and on the next farm, where we tend the cows. This work is $70 per month, but since we must get up so early in the morning, we do not take to it so quickly as to work in the towns. The average wage around here is from 40 to 45c per hour, and in some exceptional places, $5 - $6 a day is earned.

* *

Ontario Nisei Crew

A large number of Nisei, who were employed on sugar beet farms during last summer and fall, are now working at the Leverleigh Fruit and Mushroom farm, at Port Credit, Ont., thirteen miles south of Toronto.

Among the boys working on the farm are the following: Mas Fujiwara, Ken Goto, Aki Idenouye, Nobby Idenouye, Johnny Ito, Frank Kono, Jack Kenno, Eichi Kondo, Shorty Koyove.

Jack Henmi, Thomas Madokoro, Yosh Nishimura, Sadie Nakashima, En Okazaki, Fred Shikatani, Johnnie Shikatani, Jack Shikatani, Yoshio Shimoda, Masaharu Shin, Kohei Sogawa, Akira Sogawa.

Hedy Takeda, Akie Takeda, Masa Takeda, George Hasegawa, Joe Tsujimoto, Frank Takayesu, Takeo Tosa, Doug Uchida, Mam Uyede, Tony Uno, Ichiro Wakimoto, Nobby Yoshida.

* * *

COALDALE, Alta.

I was at the Albreda camp till May, but on the pursuasion of relatives came to sugar beets.

The next door neighbor is one to two miles away and to people who have lived in B. C. with its mountains, rivers, seas and their greenness, there comes a sadness hard to describe.

The farmers in Alberta are kind and helpful but when it comes to money it is a diferent matter entirely. We have been working but we have not yet received our wages. 10 hours of work is squeezed down to 7, 12 hours is cut down to 9. In this way we have our complaints.

Housing cannot be considered satisfactorily and with the wage trouble friction between farmer and Japanese is quite often. In the way of housing, the B. C. Security Commission and the Canadian Sugar Factory is looking after us and therefore the situation is bound to improve.

But when we compare ourselves with the people in B. C., we consider ourselves luckier and more free. We can enjoy a glass of beer, we can go to the movies, we can listen to the radio. Even if it is small, we have our own house with its garden. As long as we have sufficient income, living here would be quite pleasant.

Hastings Park Hospital Enjoys A Merry Christmas - Thanks to All

VANCOUVER. — Thanks to the kindness of many friends and sympathizers the patients and staff left behind in Vancouver in the hospital at Hastings Park enjoyed a Christmas beyond their expectations. With funds that were collected, gifts were made possible for every patient, and a considerable balance is expected to be used for occupational therapy and other needs of the patients as they arise.

Immediately after clearing away breakfast trays on Christmas Day, the gaily decorated Christmas tree was wheeled in, and the gifts distributed. To the young girls, toilet soap and stationery, to the older ladies, woolies and soap, and to the men beautiful boxes of stationery.

A small group from the nurses staff visited St. Joseph's in the afternoon, to see the patients there, and to convey gifts to them too.

Christmas menus, too, were served at the hospital, and all in all everyone felt it was worth the generosity and effort of those who made the Christmas cheer possible.

The patients and staff would like to extend their thanks to all who contributed, and to the Anglican Mission which also presented gifts.

Among the long list of donors named are included the following:

* * *

TASHME:—Tashme Youth Organization, S. Nishikawa, T. Inamoto, T. Nishikawa, D. Maeda, T. Kiroma, Mrs. F. Murata, Mrs. K. Ikeda, Mr. Natsuhara, Mr. K. Shigematsu, Mr. Koga, Mrs. Y. Uyesugi, Mrs. Yoshida, Mrs. Konishi, Mrs. Nagatsu, Mrs. Furumoto, Mrs. T. Nakamura, Mrs. Fukunaga, Mrs. Kido, Mrs. Ishikawa, Mrs. Kitamura, Mr. Uemura, Mr. Shin, Mr. H. Fujita, Mrs. N. Ariga, Mr. Takahashi, Mr. Kuroda, Mr. Wakabayashi, Mr. Shimada, Mr. M. Sakata, Mrs. M. Shimoji, Rev. R. Tatibana, Mrs. Oikawa, T. Shimizu.

11-Mile Camp, Hope, B. C.

* * *

Bridge River & Minto: K. Suzumoto, E. Morii, K. Satsumoto, E. Kagetsu, T. Nishikawa, T. Nimi, K. Uchiyama, K. Shoji, Miss Takimoto.

* * *

Kaslo: Dr. K. Shimotakahara, Welfare Department, per Miss K. Hidaka.

* * *

Greenwood Community, per Dr. G. Ishiwara.

Slocan Community, per Dr. Kamitakahara and Rev. G. Nakayama.

* * *

New Denver: Mr. & Mrs. Kumagaya, Judy Nishikaze, Rev. Nomoto, Mr. Oda, D. Kondo, Mr. Nakamura, Miss Nakasuji, S. Mizuhara, G. Kagayama, Mrs. S. Shimizu, Mr. & Mrs. H. Ishiwata, Mrs. Y. Mineshige, C. Terakita, H. Kajura, Miss T. Hasegawa, H. Fujimagari, Mrs. T. Iwamoto, Miss Y. Fujiwara, Masaye Omoto, Miss S. Kodama, [illegible] H. Hasegawa, Mr. Hamade, C. Isojima, Mr. Sakai, Mr. Hattori, Mr. T. Ikawa, Mr. Kireto, Mr. Toyama, F. Fujiwara, S. Tsuchiya, Mr. Okugawa, Mr. Saruyama, Mr. Horiuchi, Mrs. Hayashi, Mr. Kawashima, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Nakata, S. Tatemichi, Mr. Ota, T. Isojima, Mrs. Nakada, Mr. Murota, Mrs. Matsuura, Mrs. Uchida, Mrs. Hakkaku, Mark Toyama, Anonymous.

* * *

Alberta: Mr. Aoki, Japanese United Church, per Rev. Kabayama.

Vancouver: Mr. & Mrs. Tamashiro, Mrs. Mizuno, Mrs. Kageyama, Mr. Nishikawa, Mr. Sugimoto, Mr. Takeo, Mr. Iwamoto, Mr. Takeuchi, Mr. Fujino, Mr. Iida, Mr. Yagi.

Ease Restrictions on American Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO. — An easing of restrictions upon aliens in certain western military zones in the United States, and the abolishment of more than 1000 zones designated as prohibited to enemy aliens under earlier proclamations, was announced by Lt.-Gen. J. L. DeWitt, western defense command head.

Under the proclamation, curfew and travel regulations applying to German aliens, and to all persons of Japanese ancestry in less vulnerable military areas, were rescinded. However, military area No. 1 is still prohibited to any person of Japanese descent.

Curfew regulations were originally imposed by public proclamation No. 3, issued March 24, on all **alien Japanese, Germans and Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry. All persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from strategic areas several months ago. Curfew regulations affecting Italian aliens were lifted October 19.**

"BLACK DRAGON REPORT", cont. from page 1

time influenced in the conduct of the Japanese evacuation by Morii or any of his associates, but a committee to which Morii belonged gave valuable advice.

ATTACK ON COMMISSION

The summary added:

"The commissioner points out that while the statements in the News-Herald were aimed specifically at Morii, they constituted a very definite attack on the manner in which the B. C. Security Commission was conducting the evacuation, and on the vigilance of the R.C.M.P., in protecting the public interest.

"His honor in regards to the Commission stated that sufficient evidence was produced from many quarters to establish that through its commissioners and officers it had undertaken and practically had completed a very difficult task in a most efficient and humane manner."

Judge Cameron said he found no basis for charges that Morii used "terroristic" methods.

RELIEF FUNDS

Evidence that Morii contributed some $5000 to make up a delinquency in disbursements of a Japanese fund raised to relieve distress when the Japanese fishing fleet was confiscated after Pearl Harbor was examined by the Commissioner.

He said he found no evid nce that Morii profited from any of the Japanese relief funds.

The Commissioner said he found no **evidence that Morii had exercised any influence over the security commission or police in the matter of deferments of evacuation, protection of those entering Canada illegally, or in the matter of his own evacuation.**

He found evidence in Morii's general favor, including co-operation with the police as far back as 1908, and assistance in Victory Loan drives.

But in view of Morii's known utterances in support of the Japanese cause against China before Japan entered the second Great War and for other reasons, the Commissioner suggested he might be further investigated by the police if that had not already been done.

RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

Of the News-Herald, the Commissioner said in conclusion:

"It is undoubtedly the right of a newspaper to criticize the policies of governmental authorities even in wartime.

"But I do question the adviseability of a newspaper making statements of a nature which undoubtedly tend to alarm the public during the war and to discredit governmental bodies charged with the safety of the state, when such statements are without foundation and the truth or falsity of which could be readily ascertained by competent reporters in possession of the facts.

"This is particularly the case where no public benefit could result from such publication but rather the reverse."

"SAVANNE"

(Continued from P. 1)

ternoon. Whereas most of the cutters are taking out lunches.

However, the biggest thing about this Company anyway, is that everything is,—well I'll express it as Regardless of Race, Color or Creed. You can always have a chance of getting a better job.

* * *

As yet I've had no opportunity to see other parts of this Province, but if I do sometime this Spring, I shall write another report on how I find conditions for the Nisei . . .

SAM UYEDE

オンタリオ州の伐木場 寝食の状態も仕事も滿足

少し經驗があれば好い金になる

（以下はオンタリオ州サヴアントのピゲオン伐木會社第五十キャンプにゐる上出サム君からビーシー・セキユリテー・コミシヨンの代理人代表リスター氏に寄せた手紙の内容である）

――ここに來てから二週間になりますが是れまでのところ状態はすこぶる上都合です。キャンプの大体の建築はやはりビーシーのそれと同じであり、食物はとても綺麗なものです、一日九十五錢ですが、これ等の設備でこんな良い食べ物は何處へ行つても得られないと思ひます。鉄砲ボーイス等がバンクハウスへ歸つて行く時には何れも滿足したといふ顔つきをして居り、どこから見ても何事不足なところはないと言へると思ひます。バンクハウスには、バイパー氏が言つてゐたやうに軍隊用の寝臺が備つてあり、ブランケットもピローも備給されて、暖房用の大きなストーブ二個が夜晝たかれてゐます。

◇

仕事の方も滿足すべきもので、ビーシーで山仕事に經驗のある者は一日四弗乃至五弗の仕事をするのは易々たるものです。例へば伐木用の道具や木は非常な違ひがあるけれども、大きなダグラスファーを經驗した經驗のある者には此の小さい木を伐るのは實に容易な仕事で、こゝらの木はラスベリーの大きくなつたものだと思へばよいはそのものです。中には仕事になれるまでに相當經驗を積まなければならぬ者もあるにはあるが、全くの初心者でも一日に二弗五十仙から三弗五十仙の收入を得て居り、彼等は最初の月は最低五十四弗を保證されてゐますが、それ以上の收入になると思ひます。僕自身も他の二三人は最初の日から一日五弗の收入になりました。僕等が一週間だけログ切の仕事をした時ホーマンがパルプウツドをボツクスカーに積む仕事をカントラクトでやつてくれといふので其方に變りましたが、目下六名がこれに働いて居り一日四弗乃至五弗にはなるぞ思ひます。で收入は大体同じですが、實に温かいランチが食べられるのと午前と午後にチータイムがあるだけカー積みの方が得だといふ事になります。ログ切りの方は大部分辨當持ちで出かけてゐます。此の會社の好い點は大會社であるだけに人種や皮膚の色に關係なく常によい好い仕事口を得る機會があるといふ事です。まだオンタリオ州の他の場所を見る機會を得られませんが、私にもなつてそれが出來たら、二世の有様につき再びお知らせ致したいと思ひます。

冬季の寒さを利用して運轉

マニトバ北部のナショナルミルで 就働する日本人三十八人に增加

（マニトバ州ナショナルミルス通信）僕等が此のマニトバ州に移動してより早や一シーズンは夢のやうに過ぎ去つた。色々の苦勞をなめながらもシュガービーツ耕作やハーヴェスト等、平原州農家の仕事を一と通りはやつて來たわけであるが、初めての經驗で成功者も不成功者もあるであらう。しかしこの一年間の經驗により來年は必ずやビーツ作りも色々改良して短所を捨て長所を取入れて一層うまくやつて行きたいと思つてゐる。

◇

ところで僕等はシュガービートの仕事を終へた後、冬季間の仕事とするために當ナショナル製材會社に來て早や一ケ月過ぎ去つた。當地に初めて僕等八名の新人が先發隊として乘り込んだ時は、前から働いてゐる白人諸君もマニトバ州の奥地にて初めて日本人といふ者を見て不思議な目を以て僕たちを眺めてゐたが、慣れるに從つて段々と心安くなり非常にノー觀となつて今では非常に親切にしてくれる。其後ぽちぽちとウイニペツグ市より青年たちがセキユリチーコミシヨンの世話で送られて來て今では全部で三十八名となつた。製材所の樹木も寒さの中で働く甲斐あつて白人の手によつてグン〳〵進みいよ〳〵十二月中旬から運轉を開始した。當地の製材所はビーシー州のとは違つて冬季の寒さを利用して運搬するのである。山から製材所までの道に水を撒いて凍らせ其上を大きなスレートにログを積んで運び出すのだが、採用のやうに大きなキヤタピラがタンクーに水を積んで動いてゐる。僕たちも此の寒さを厭ひながら來春の四月終り頃まで働くのであるが、みんな元氣で張り切つてゐる。（西村弘一）

人種は不問

カナダ空兵の 嬉しい態度

（ベンクーバー・ニュートンサイデング通信）住みなれたホームから千何百も離れ、見知らぬ人々の間に居りながらも僕等のクリスマスは未だ曾てなかつた程の樂しいものであつた。……それは豪華でクリスマスディナーを樂しむといふ種類のものではなかつたが、僕等が市内の一カフエーで食してゐる時、カナダ空軍の徽章をつけた一青年が静かに近づいて來て僕等に暖かき握手を求め「たとへ人種は違つても、僕等はかうして一カナダ人として君カナダ人に話しかけるのだ。君は君たちに對して戰爭の話しをだ言ひたくないのである。戰爭は戰狂たちへ任せておけばよいのだ。君を相手にして戰ひ續けなければならぬのだ。君は今日戰場の戰地に出發してゐる。戰爭を忘れてや戰ひ續けたまへ」僕は戰場の戰爭を知るものだ」と言つて出て行つたが、僕等は何時かは再び會つて「ハイ君、陸うだ」と話しかけ得る日の來るのを待ち望むのだ。（佐々和ピア）

聯合國側は反撃準備 眞の戰爭はこれから始まる

東條首相が國民の樂觀をいましむ

（ニューヨーク發―聯合通信）東條首相大將は陸相として十二月二十六日の議會で演說し、聯合國側は「重要なる」反撃の準備をして居り「眞實の戰爭はこれから始まる段階である」と日本國民に警告した。首相の演說はドイツ及び日本のラヂオによつて放送されたがそれは明らかに日本國民が寛ぐにも戰爭すると考へてゐるのを打消す目的からだと見られる。東條首相についで島田海相が登壇したが海相は首相の衝撃的な言葉を多少和らげる調子で「米國、英國及びオランダ軍艦の三十八パーセントは撃沈した」と主張した。而して首相は日本にとつて絶えず脅威となつてゐるシベリア方面の事に關しては、ソ聯國境の日本軍は増強してあると言ひ、ソ聯の脅威を暗々裏に認めてゐる。ロシアと日本は、不可侵條約によつて拘束されてはゐるが、日本としてはウラヂオストツクにあるソ聯の大空軍基地から日本の都市や工業地域が餘りに近い事を氣にしてゐるのである。

支那軍と毎週十回以上交戰

又東洋に於いて日本が直面してゐる聯合國側の勢力に關しては東條首相は、印度に於ては百万の軍隊と六百の飛行機があり、其の數は「續々と増加」してゐると指摘し過去六ケ月間に於て米國と支那の聯合した空軍三百機は支那に於ける日本の陣營を三十回に亘つて攻撃し、總勢三百六十万にのぼる支那軍は彼等同志及日本軍との間に大小二百五十回に及ぶ戰鬪をまじへた。と説明し、ソロモン島に於ける聯合國側の空軍基地は、同方面不健康地に於ける日本軍増強乃至物資補充を「非常に困難」にしてゐると言ひ、日本軍増強部隊はガアダルカナル島へ到着したと主張したが其の數や日時は言はなかつた。

アリユーシヤン 日本軍の困苦

一方アラスカのアリユーシヤン群島に於ける戰況に關しては、ダツチハーバーの根據地から米空軍が屢々攻撃して來るので同方面の日本軍は「想像できないほどの困苦を嘗めてゐる」と東條首相は述べアリユーシヤン、ビルマ、ソロモン、ニユーギニアの各地に於て多分聯合軍は反撃してくるであらうと指摘した。そして南太平洋の占領地から日本に持つて來た原料品は百八十万トンに及んだが、これは日本で一ケ年使ふ量よりも七十パーセント多いとも述べた。

軍艦二百六十隻 撃沈と主張

島田海相の主張した海軍側の戰果は

聯合國の戰艦十一、航空母艦十一、巡洋艦四十六、驅逐艦四十八、潜水艦九十三、其他の軍艦五十四隻を含み合計百十万トンを撃沈した

といふのであるが、これは明らかに誇張しすぎてゐるもので日本の主張は米國が開戰當時に持つてゐたよりも多くの航空母艦を沈めたと言つてゐることになるのであるそして日本側の損失は

戰艦一、航空母艦三、巡洋艦四驅逐艦十五、潜水艦九、其他の軍艦二十隻

だと報告したが、これは十二月七日のパールハーバー攻撃記念日に發表した數字と同じものである。

空軍損害は七對一の割合

一方日本空軍の戰果は聯合國側の飛行機を撃墜乃至破壊した數三千八百五十三機に對し日本側の損失は僅かに五百六十八機だと發表して居り、島田海相の報告では軍艦などの撃沈以外の損害は左の如くである。

▲聯合國側の破損――戰艦九、航空母艦四、巡洋艦十九、驅逐艦三十三、せん水艦六十、其他三十九、商船の沈沒四百二十四隻で、捕獲されしもの五百三隻

▲日本側の破損――戰艦一、航空母かん二、巡洋かん三、驅逐かん九、せん水かん一。

南京政府が英米 兩國に宣戰布告

（東京發―聯合通信）汪精衛を首腦とする南京の支那國民政府は英帝國及米國に對して宣戰を布告した旨東條首相は發表した。

（右に關して英國の放送局から發した批評をニユーヨークの放送局が接受したところでは、南京政府の宣戰布告は軍事的には何等重要ではないが南京政府治下の地域に未だ居住してゐる英米人には影響する如くであるといふ。上海方面だけでも一万二千人からの英米人が居住してゐると見られて居り、今日までのところ彼等は或る程度までの自由を認められて來たのである。）

お米をウンと食はされて

困つてるらしい香港の英米人捕虜

（ロンドン發）日本の捕虜收容所に入れられてゐるカナダ人、英國人アメリカ人及び濠洲人は合計一万人に達する旨英國政府の陸ぐん省から發表された。右の捕虜のうち半數は米國人であり、香港居住者の大部分は撤退したと信ぜられてゐるが、しかし英人及カナダ人二千餘名が捕虜となつて同地に殘されてゐるだらうといふ。而して東京にある赤十字代表が之れらのキャンプを訪問した報告では、狀態は「比較的滿足すべきもの」であるが捕虜の中には熱帶病に侵されてゐる者もあるといふことである又彼等は米を主食とする日本食を食ふことを餘儀なくされて居り、ブレツド、魚、野菜類も多少あるにはあるが肉類はほんの少ししか得られないといふ。「營養の方に至つては極東中を通して一般的に缺乏してゐる薬劑の不足のために支障を來たして居るが、國際赤十字社の方から相當量の薬劑が東京に送られたので其一部分は配給されてある」と右の報告にはあり、日本に捕虜となつてゐる者は一日八時間ドツクや工場に働いてゐるといふ

在來のボス制を改めて 各ハウスより委員を選定

プリンストンの第一キャンプで

(プリンストン第一キャンプ通信)一月十日午後一時半より當キャンプの職員が大食堂に於て開催され舊自治日本人代表が議長席につき氏改革案の「キャンプ統轄制改革案」は清水久男、永見稔一、淺野…太郎、池田慶五郎、淺野清、江島初次郎諸君から修正意見や希望等が述べられたのち

(一)在來のハウスボックス制を解体して之れを組織せしめる

(二)七つのバンクハウスより各二名の委員二名を選定して委員制を採用する

(三)委員十四名によつて委員長を選定する

といふことに決定し、江島君の動議による「新年度日本人代表横目光雄君の辭職に關する臨時決議」は議長の要求書に之れを通過して午後三時散會した。各バンクハウスより選定の委員は

△第一—横目光雄、清水久雄
△第二—淺野…太郎、寺村四郎
△第三—安松高造、江島初次郎
△第四—河合鐵太郎、小川喜藏
△第五—辻秀雄、太田三男
△第六—關野碑出吉、氏原幹夫
△第七—肥後幸平、高田重範

の諸君に決定、幹部は左の如く選ばれた。

△委員長—横目光雄△書記—安松高選

キャンプ在住者が 結婚した場合

なは當地當局者の發表として横江君より左の如き情報が傳へられた

△新年早々、各地に散在する父母兄弟、友人知己等の訪問間題は申し出れば許可することになつてゐる

△ロードキャンプに居る者にして好配偶を得て結婚した場合はキャンプを出て他の職業に就き得る。但しビーシー州内に留まることは許されず、ビーシー州以外の地に於て當局から職業を與へられることになつてゐる。

スケーチングが大に流行

野球場をアイスリンクにして

戰時キャンプの非常生活では吾々五十に手のとどきさうな者は別として、二十代、三十代の青壯年は精力のやり場に困る事だらうが、夏は野球戰技に全身汗まみれとなつて一戰一戰の醍醐味を見出す。けれども寒帆れ時もすぎて寒さきびしくなれば遊ぶどころもない譯である。そこで此の頃では夏の野球グラウンド一面に水を注いで凍結させ、スケーチングに専心の毎である。此のスケーチングも大人にはなか〳〵むづかしいやうで、其の堂に入つた方の出來るもの多數ある中に一番上手なのは村田晴雄君で次は其の兄の善助君、三番目はジョージ角本君であらう。これらの青年が先づ〳〵選手といつた形、河村克已、權野清、北川留吉その他の五六名諸君が三流どころである。初心者としては江島初次郎君が驚くほどの進歩を示し皆の驚つたあんばいからグン〳〵上達するらしく思はれざるまでに至つたのは二つの見もので、壯秀雄、寺村四郎君の如きはまだ危なかしい足どりで先づ初心者中の初心者といつたところ其のあはれな演技は觀衆の間に評判となつて居る。—何んにしてもスケーチングは今や吾がキャンプの一大流行の觀があり、そのメンバーはおよそ二十名に近く遠からず三十名を突破するに至るであらう。(太田生)

割合に暖い サンダーリヴァ

在住者百五名

(サンダーリヴァー通信)當地はビーシー州奥地のこと故アルバータ方面の大陸性の氣候の餘波を受け相當の酷寒だらうと想像してゐたのに、割合に暖かい方で思ひのほか凌ぎよく、地元の白人の話によると當地はこの方面では風がなくて一番暖かい所だといふことである。キャンプはアルブリーダやブラックスパーなどから移つて來た者をも加へて百五名の獨身者ばかりで、一同すこぶる元氣にて薪切りや道路工事に從事して居り、建築中なる病院一棟も近々完成の筈である。各地同胞の健在を祈る(佐藤春市)

ブルーリヴァ方面からも アルバータ州のロッグ山へ移る

レンビーアも暮しよいところ

(レンビーア通信)當地はまだまだ思つた程の寒さでもなく割合に住みよい所で一同元氣よく働いてゐる。十二月中に此のキャンプから七名の人々がアルバータ州のロッギングキャンプへ就働するため出發し現在でも志望者の申込みを受付けてゐるが、こゝから南方七哩のピラミッド・フォールスのキャンプからも三十數名の日本人がロッギングキャンプへ行くといはれる。

トラクターの運轉手遭難

ジャスパーから來てゐる當キャンプのトラクター運轉手ゲーイ・クラーク氏(四二)は十二月十七日の朝、數哩先きの仕事場まで川本人夫勞働者を送り届けた歸途トラクターが辷つて轉覆し其の下敷となつて慘死するといふ不幸な目に逢つた。キャンプのフォーマンも同乘してゐたが彼は飛び降りて難を免れた。クラーク氏は十四歳の娘を頭に三人の子供持ちで十八日には、クリスマスパラデーでジャスパーに歸る事になつてゐたものでキャンプ在住者一同は家族の不幸をなぐさめるため六十餘弗の見舞金とともに弔文を送つた(高崎助次)

日系勞働力 欲しがつてる オカナガン

(ケローナ通信)比較的にみて時局の餘波を眞向から蒙らなかつたことは、當地の日本人にとつては實に幸ひとすべきであらう。而して農作物及び果物等は例年に比すれば遜な好成績を示し順調な年を經たといひ得る。特筆すべきことは、沿岸から自由移動した人たちが、何れも未經驗ながら農園の仕事に眞面目に從事した事である。この故か、先著者と彼等の關係すなはち雇傭問題についても何等の支障も來たさず寧ろ雇主としては能率云々をはなれて温い同情を示し快くこれらの人々を各自の農園に使用してくれたのである。斯く表面的には平穩をよそほつてはゐるものゝ、裏面に入れば、やはり移動日本人に對する一部人士からの排斥の聲があつたのは事實である。しかしニューカナデアンに揭載された通り、オカナガン繁榮の基礎は木材産業と果物栽培にあるとする。所謂、生産擴充といふ大きくは國家的見地から、小さくは一般農者の死活問題々々といふ經濟的見地から、一部壓迫の勢力は極度に減退され、來年度に雇傭する日本人の勞働力缺乏に從々せしてゐるのが現狀である。なほ此の狀態をかもし出すためにはケローナの日本人團体たる「親和會」が陰に陽に苦心し努力したことであつた。いづれにしても當地方に勞働力が不足してゐる事實は農者にとつて恐慌なのである(ケンソウ)

男は皆就働

平和なよい村 ツラウトレーキ

(ツラウトレーキ通信)ニューカナデアンの重寶さをつく〴〵と感じ有難く御禮申します。私達の居るトラウトレーキは非常によい所で男の方には一人殘らず仕事があり、どの家にもタンスが…ほど薪を積んであり薪に不自由してゐる所へ居つてあげたいくらゐです。住居は一軒に一家族づゝですから何のトラブルもなく、それにみんな協同一致して居りますので極めて平和な立派な村になつて居ります。水もよいのが豐富だしポテトーや肉類も此の邊から買すほどですから新しくて安いのが食べられます。こゝにも立派なストーアがあり四哩先きには白人のタウンがあるので何の不自由もなく一月からは學校も始まります。一度遊びにお出で下さい(香川政藏)

晩市の移民館に居る四十名

近々州内のキャンプへ移される

入院中のため移動できない日本人を除いて晩市内の移民館にはまだ四十名の日本人が殘つてゐるが彼等も遠からずビーシー州内の「デターンメントキャンプ」に送られることになつてゐる旨新任のビーシー・セキュリティー・コミッション監督のコリンス氏は語つてゐる。「目下移民館に殘つてゐる日本人は收容される場所の出來るのを待つてゐるばかりで、彼等の技術からして仕事を與へ得るキャンプを見出すに困難してゐるのだ」とコリンス氏は語つてゐるのだが同氏は近くインテリアタウン各地を視察することになつてゐる。

愛讀者諸氏へのお知らせ

◇一九四二年十一月前にニューカナデアンの購讀料を前金でお拂込み下さつた方の購讀料は一ケ月だけ餘分に効力を延長する事になりました。之は本紙が移轉する爲に一ケ月休刊したので其のうめ合せにする爲めであります。それで十二月末日までの購讀料をお拂込みの方は一月三十一日まで有効、一月末日までの分は二月二十八日まで有効といふ風になるわけであります。

◇本紙の購讀料は一ケ月四十仙前金なら六ケ月二弗、一ケ年四弗であります。が本紙の發行は此の讀料のみによつて續けて行く事が出來るのですから前金切れとならないうちに下記の用紙を使つて講讀料を入金して下さい。そして出來るだけ新らしい讀者をも勸誘して一段と御支援下さるやうに願ひます。

◇本紙は次の如く各地に代表者をお願ひして講讀の事など世話をして頂いてゐます。

▲タシメ＝青年會
▲グリーンウッド＝吉田清一氏
▲レモンクリーキ＝對島忠藏氏家庭
▲ポプオフ＝木下喜一氏
▲ベイファーム＝山下五十次氏家庭
▲スロカンシティー＝安居義一氏
▲ローズベリー＝岩崎眞理喜氏
▲サンドン＝三宅隆吉氏、杉万岩藏氏

◇本紙への通信や寄書には住所姓名を明記しておいて下さい。(紙上匿名は御希望通りにします)

ニュー カナデアン

Subscribe Now To . . .

The New Canadian

Informative! Interesting! Essential!

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B. C.

Please find enclosed $.........., for which

● Renew my subscription to The New Canadian
● Enter my subscription to The New Canadian
(Please check)

Name ....

Address ....

Subscription Rate: 40c per month
$2 for six months in advance

「大豆が澤山出來たので味噌や醬油も造り込んだ」

自然は公平、曠野の眺めも趣あり 平原州の生活も今では苦にならぬ

「アルバータ州ピクチュアビュート通信」暖房も竈へ方一つ觀念一つであらうか、私たちの今の生活も、慣れしまれもすれば都はれもすけれど、誠に人生は面白いものと思はれる。住めば都といふが、慣れたといふものか、ここアルバータの生活も今では別段苦しいともイヤでたまらないとも思はない。前にも述べた木もない雪の曠野を遠くから想像したら只淋しいばかりに思はれるだらうが、雪の平野のそこここに丸い瘤や、やゝ長い形など變化をみせたヘイの小山が點在してゐる。かなたの丘には馬がいるし、こなたの野には牛が靜かに遊んでゐる。數千の羊の群も見られる。朝の日の出美しい空、夕の雲の美しさ、夜の星の目ざむるばかりの美觀、今まで經驗したことのない曠野の眺めも、なかなかにビーレーの眺めに劣らない位上である。誠に自然は公平だとつくづく思はれる。

◎

寒さはそれ程でもないとは思はないのコールは一トン五弗程度だが焚きつけの薪が中々高い。米は百五十斤が十六七弗、物價が相當高いので生活費はかさむ。しかしポテート、キャロット、キャベツ、大豆、大根其他野菜が澤山出來たので助かる。大豆が出來たので味噌も醬油もつくり込んだ。カブも八月頃になったら見事なものが出來たので大きなバーレルに漬け込んだが、なかなかおいしい。シュガービート畑五十七エーカーも思ひの外早く片づき他の家二軒ばかりへヘルプに行けたが一エーカー十六トンの收穫で上等の方だつた。しかしビート作りは價額が安いのでそれだけでは食つて行けず、何やかやとある他の仕事をしてゐる。一哩ばかり先きのタウンに働きに行つたり、隣の百姓家に牛飼の仕事に行つたりしてゐるが、牛飼の方は月給七十五弗だが早朝からの働きでタウンの仕事にくらべると割が惡い。この邊の百姓仕事は普通四十仙か四十五仙アワーで、中には五弗も六弗もの日給をとつてゐる人もある。(ケー生)

五六人が働ける家族には

餘り惡い仕事でもないビート作り

(アルバータ州ブロシス通信)アリンストンの道路キャンプで一ケ月半過ごした後昨年四月の末に當地に來ました。初めてのシュガービート作りに相當不安も感じてゐたが兎に角一年生だけは修業いたしました。大根作りも私共のやうに夫婦以外に働く者のない小家族には其の收入だけでは一ケ年の生活に不充分ですが、五六人が働ける家族だつたら餘り惡い仕事ではありません。ビート以外の仕事が得られた者は上等の分で私のやうにビートだけの者は來年五六月頃は相當苦しい事と思はれます。今後大根作りに來る人は第一に親切なよい地主、そして良い畑をもつた大農家の所に入る必要があると感じます。セキュリテーコミッションの方では大變親切に私共の爲に隨々働いてくれてゐます。(永田秀夫)

ビーシー州に居るよりは氣樂に暮せるアルバタ州

農家は親切──だが金にはケチ

(アルバータ州コールデール通信)アルプリダのキャンプに五月いつぱい居つたが親戚のすゝめで大根作りに來た。當地に來て先づ第一に驚いた事は土地の廣い事で東西南北目の屆く限り畑で、山もなく木もなく、然も隣の日本人が一哩二哩と離れて居るので、ビーシーにゐて山を見、緑を見、川を見、海を見て暮して來た者には一寸耐られない淋しさである。然し當地に永住してゐる人の話では、作物には餘り肥料はいらずウインターは丸遊びで食つて行けるのだから、ビーシーのやうに年から年ぢう働くのと比べるとウインター遊べる丈け儲けものだといふのだが果して何うか……。大根つくりは子供にも出來るが案外ハードな仕事で忙しいと並大抵でなく、其の割合に賃銀が安い。尤もカンチラクトの仕事も三哩以上あり、移動日本人の給れたのは其のうちの一ばん惡い條件だつたといふ事でもあるし、其の上初めての事なので狭い土地で仕事をする流儀で働いた點も割を惡くした原因だつたやうである。

◎

アルバータ州の百姓は親切で人間も丸くて良いやうだが、金錢の事になるとてもケチである。百姓自身もエライので斷らなければ立つて行かないのかも知れないがとにかく金離れがきたない。僕等も折々働きに行つたが一定の賃銀を拂はず、おまけに十時間働いたら七時間、十二時間働いたら九時間分しか拂はぬといふやり方……。斷定が感情を惡くする事が多い。家も充分でなく、此の金と家のことで雇主と日本人の間にトラブルが多く、それがうまく解決せぬので雇主を變へる者が多い。しかし家屋の事についてはコミッションでも砂糖會社でも皆所つてゐるので追々よくなる事と思ふ。

◎

しかし何んと言つてもビーシーに居る人よりは遙かに氣樂に暮してゐると思ふ。ビーヤものめるし活動寫眞も見られるし、ラヂオもきけるし、買物は金さへあれば何不自由なく買へる。小さくても家あり、春になれば野菜も作れるし、先づ金さへあればのんきだらうと思ふ……がそれは家族持の事で、僕はやはりキャンプの方がよい。隣近所が遠すぎる。來る日も／＼晴天の日も雨の日も小さな家の中で暇に讀書して暮すのも嫌い靜かなものである。でたまには町へ出るのだが、誰れも同じだと見えて、レスブリッヂの町は、夕方ともなれば土曜なら、日本人で押すな／＼の賑はひである。實際近くの町から數十るので二十人や三十人はいつでも行へる。ここに來て職のないのには驚る。全く職にかつゑてゐる。アルバータ名物のホワイトフイッシュも未だに口にせず名ばかり聞かされてゐる。町に行く度にホワイトフイツシュを探すが時期でないとみえて店に出てゐない。(エデ生)

牛飼になつた大根つくり

アルバータ州マグラス 內田一作

砂糖大根作り人夫の一シーズンのつとめが終つた。終るとすぐに冬が來た。冬は北方の風物共に野中の一つ家で小屋を怒らせ震ふ。その日に煖をとるストーヴは三十餘年來の歷史物、汲れたは破れたまゝの、そうして水は雪をかき集め／＼しては濟すると言つた始末……。

野菜や水やその他身邊雜事を思ふと散髮はいら立つばかりであつたが、あれを思ひ、これを思ひ、とにかくも此處でこの冬を過ごして見やうと古い勇氣を引き出したりし始めた。大根作りの勞賃殘額百三十餘弗で何月まで食へるか、來年の六月までそれで食ふより仕方がない、とワイフに話したりしてゐた。そうして大根作り人夫のみぢめさは、その仕事のエラさや金にならぬとやいふ、その種のものばかりでないことを、身にしみて深く悟りて行つた。

その矢先へ、マグラスに居る岡部佐久間兒から「牛飼ひの仕事あり、直ぐ來い」──との通知があつた。すぐ出かけて行つた。併し仲々働く了簡にはなつてゐなかつた。でも行つて見ると、ぼくは其の仕事を働くことになつてゐた。それと云ふのは、ぼく等の所のタッピングの終つた間もなくの日、たまたまぼく等の住み家を訪れた岡部兒が、その夜初寄に出逢つてぼく等の住み家の寒さを、そのドさを身をもつて味つて行つたし「良い所があつたら知らせやう」「頼む」といふので別れたので、こちらに異存があらうとは岡兒にしては知る由もないことなのであつた。

ぼくらの住む所であるといふランチを訪れてみて、働くことにきめた。家は譜代もので、古ぼけてゐるが二階建で六ルーム、グレンど野鼠どの住み家であつた小屋とはちがつて、とにかく人間の住んでゐた所、そして水がふんだんにある。この平原にはなかなか見當らない「湧き水」が、いくら寒い朝でもコン／＼と湧いて流れてゐる。それが大變氣に入つた。なにしろ土まみれになつて、ちゃん／＼働いて、家に戻つて體をぬぐふ湯水もロクにない一と夏秋を暮して來たのだ。こゝでは風呂でまで行かなくとも、ワッシタブにひたるのは毎晩でも出來るわけだ。

しかし氣に入つたからと云つて勝手に移るわけには行かない。先づ大根百姓の諒解、コンミッションのオーケー、そしてヤウンチーへのレポート──それが濟んで大根作りは牛飼ひと變つた次第。

その牛が九十八頭、馬あり、ブタあり、栗毛あり、牡あり牝ありの食肉牛。

朝太陽が東の地平線からのり出す頃、牛共を約半哩ばかり先のピートッ畑に逐ひ出す。そして夕方には道中の夕食の用意をして置いてから迎ひに行く。

やがて訪れる本格的な冬の日れは、七エーカーの圍ひの中に閉ぢ込めるのださうだ。そこでぼくはその牛共が、また來る春の日までもにまんまると肥るやう、朝夕二回ふんだんに食はしてやつたり水を飮ましたりの世話をするわけだ。

牛共はいづれ、いづこかの人間の膳の上にのぼることを約束されてある。そして此のぼくは、連中が市場へ送り出されると同時に解雇さうしてまたも砂糖大根つくり人夫へと還元するほかないのであらう。しかし、のしのしと群れて行く牛共のお尻を眺めながら、のし／＼と歩み行く時、ぼくは自分のしがなさをも忘れるはずである。

そして、ここの主人等は大根の方のに困つて、より人間的な待遇をしてくれる。寒ければ寒いであらうとオールストーヴも持つて來てくれた。この冬はこれで凍ることもないであらう。そして、とにかくも春を迎へるであらう。

美事な佛壇

アルバタ州の移動者で作成

(アルバータ州ピクチュアビュート通信)ミッションから移動して來た名大工北川、兒玉兩氏の盡力を忘れての努力の結晶このほど當地にも佛壇ができて一月九日には盛大入佛式が擧げられることになつたが、北川、兒玉兩氏はベッドや病房裝置の完成つてゐない部屋でブランケット一枚のみの寒さを冒す事一週間、時には徹夜して精をこめて奉仕にも似た努力でこの佛壇は出來たのである。

公園病院在者が各方面に感謝

(ステングスバーグ內の病院にゐる人々に對してタシメ、ホーノの十一哩キャンプ、ブリッヂリヴァー、カズロー、グリーンウッド、スローカン、ニューデンヴァー、アルバータ州、東部方面にゐる人々(名簿は次頁にあり)からクリスマス寄金を贈つて來たに感謝して患者とスタッフは深き感謝の意を表明してゐる。

休暇でインテリアタウン訪問中に嫁さんを貰つても居留ることは許さぬ

レヴエルストツク方面「市民キャンプ」の獨身者四百名、一度に十名づゝ二週間の新年休暇を與へられる

（レヴエルストツク發）アルバートキヤンプに駐在してゐる聯邦政府の勞働省職員（就働キャンプの職務に就つてゐる）の取りきめで、レヴエルストツク——シカモス間の就働キャンプに就働して居る者は、一度に十名以内づつ二週間の休暇を與へられてインテリアタウンの家庭を訪問できることになつた。キヤンプに長く居る者から先きに休暇を與へられ、一期間以上就働者だけが今回の組に入るのであり其の他の者に關しては追つて休暇が與へられるのであるが何れにしても一度にキャンプ勞働者の十パーセント以上には與へないことになつてゐる。勞働者で休暇でインテリアタウンを訪問する者は旅費や食事等は一切持ちで、バーレツトはビーシーセキユリテーコミシヨン、アタンタクドボナス、キャンプ監督等から發給され期間の二週間には旅行に要する時日も含んでゐて、いつでも取り消す事が出來るといふ事になつてゐる。

◎

右の休暇によるインテリアタウン訪問は春までに完了させたいつもりらしく、休暇を與へられたものは四月三十日までに家庭を訪問しなければならぬとされて居り、パーミツトを發給される前に「休暇が濟んだら直におとなしくキャンプに歸つて來る」といふ一札を入れることになつて居る。右の五ケ所——ソルスコア、ヤードクリーキ、タフト、スリーヴアレー、グリフインレーキ——のキャンプには約四百名のカナダ生れと歸化人の獨身者が居るのであるが、インテリアタウンを訪問中に結婚しても新婦と共に其所に留まる事は出來ぬといふ事になつて居り、右の點に關しては特にコミシヨンからキャンプ當局者に宛てた次の如き手紙がキャンプ內各所の揭示板にはり出されてゐる。

「休暇でインテリアタウンを訪問する者の中には其所に居る間に結婚したらタウンの居住者として留まることが出來るといふ風に考へる者があるかも知れないが、セキユリテーコミシヨンとしては、彼等が妻帶者となつても細君を共にインテリアタウンに留まる事は許さない。彼等はビーシー州以外で仕事口を見付けて細君をつれて行かねばならぬ。ビーシー州に留まりたいばかりにインテリアタウン訪問中に結婚するといふやうな者があるかも知れないのにかんがみて豫め此の警告を發しておくことは後でトラブルの起らぬやうにするため適當な處置だと思ふ」

當方面の各キャンプでは二週間前に零度下にさがる寒さで雪も相當に降つたが、青年たちはウインタースポーツを盛んにやつて居り、グリフインレーキのホツケーチームはスリーヴアレーのチームと戰ひ五對五だつたのが七對三と勝ち越して來た。

就働者數を漸次切詰める

カズローでは四十四名が解雇さる

インテリアタウン一般に於ける就働口の激減を豫示するかの如くカズローに於ては去る月曜日四十四名の就働者が解雇された。建築工事も小さな修理工事のみとなり、勞も何うにか充足できるやうになつたので就働者は二十五パーセント減員され殘つてゐる仕事は家族持ちに按配分されたのであるが、家族持ちや何うしても必要な者のみに仕事を與へるといふ方策が實行されたわけで、多くの家族持ちは獨身者が止めた仕事の方に廻された。右の如く解雇された者の大多數は十六歳から十八歳までの大工の助手、トラック運轉の助手、鋸切り等で、一時的な仕事をしてゐた者も解雇された。

◎

右の如き仕事口の減少や一タウンから他のタウンへの就働者の移動によつて就働者數を出來るだけ切りつめる方策は他のタウンでも行はれてゐるといはれて居り、スローカンに於ける就働者はまだ／＼減鋸工事が行はれてゐるニユーデンヴアーへ移された。何れにしてもインテリアタウンに於ける就働口は急激に減つて行きつゝあり、解雇された者には救濟を與へる事になつてゐると見られるが、若し他に就働口がある場合はそれに就かせるといふ計劃なる方策がとられる事と見られてゐる。

今年中に三萬人を常生活に復歸さす

（ワシントン發）米國の移動日本人再定住計劃では今年中に三萬人を轉住所から出所させて常態の生活に復歸させることになつてゐるが、既に一日十名以上づゝ轉住所から出て行きつゝあると見積られて居り此外に二百五十名の二世學生が太平洋沿岸の大學から中西部や東部の大學に轉校する者や季節的な仕事で多數の者が一時的に轉住所を出所してゐるのもある。而して恒久的に出所を許されてゐる者が就いてゐる仕事口の中には家庭働き、看護婦、事務員、レストラン働き、ランドリー働き、花屋働き等があり少數の機械工や技師二人も含まれてゐる。

「森井調査」報告書發表さる

更に調査する事は進言してゐるがインタンせねばならぬとは認めぬ

昨年九月と十月に晩香坡のニユースヘラルド紙が森井悅治氏のことに關して書いた事件に關しオタワ政府が任命した調査員カメロン判事の調査報告書が發表されたが其の結論の中には次の如き事が指摘してあるとオタワ發電は報じてゐる。

（一）森井が日本の黑龍會と關連ある團體に聯絡して居り且つ人々を恐喝してゐたといふ事を立證する證據は擧げられなかつた。

（二）森井を更に調査するとは進言するけれども、或方面で提議してゐた如く、判明してゐる彼の活動を基礎にしてマウンテツドポリスが彼をインターンしなければならぬとは思はれない。

（三）マウンテツドポリスが森井に關して安心してゐた事は疑ひはなく彼等はカナダの警察として最も除されてゐる高い標準を保つてゐる。

（四）ビーシーセキユリテーコミシヨンは日本人移動處置所に關して森井乃至は其の同僚から動かされた事はない。併し森井の關してゐる委員會は有効なる貢獻を與へ

社說

米加共通の日本人再定住方策

米加には米國側の移動日本人を監督させる米國政府の方策に關する新方式な實施が構想されてゐる。「聯邦轉住所（カナダ側ではインテリアタウン）に居住してゐる者を再定住させるといふことが聯邦の目標であるだらう。……斯くして移動日本人は再びデモクラシイな社會に吸收されることが出來るであらうし、彼等は米國の法律により個々の市民として保護されてゐるところの權利を獲得するに至るであらう」と其の聲明書は述べてゐる。

同じやうな事はカナダ側でも見られる。それは最近オタワ政府のミツチエル勞働相が移動日本人再定住方策の實施に當らせる總監督を任命したことである。其の方策は未だ米國側のやうには明確にされてはゐないが、其の言外の意味はアメリカ側の對案に似たものだと言へる。

これは勿論吾等の豫期するところである。何故なれば一九四一年十二月七日以來、米國とカナダの日系市民に對する出方が多くの點で同じだつたからである。行政的な詳細な點は多少異るにしても、一般的な根本精神と事態も、達成せんとしてゐる目標も米加ともに同じであり、ビーシー州は米國側の一州に例へて見ることも出來るのである。

而して戰後の調整問題を考へ、カナダ側の方策が米國側のそれに關連するであらうことを思ふとき右の條則は一層確實性をおびて來るのである。そしてまた右の如く考へるときは、カナダから一世も二世も全部を追放して了へなど要求してゐる聲などは餘り重要でないとも言へることになる。今日米加兩國を通じて恒久的な日本人再定住方策を達成させようと努力してゐるところから推すと、此の二つのデモクラシツクな政府は、十六萬人にも及ぶ米國及びカナダにゐる特定の一人種を強制的に追放して、さなきだに憎惡にみたされてゐる世界に一層の憎惡をわき立たせる必要はないと考へてゐるだらうことが明かに見てとれるのである。

將來の建設にのみ心を向けよう

ビーシーセキユリチーコミシヨンの就職斡旋係としてトロントにゐて大いに努力してくれてゐるアーネスト・ツルーマン氏が最近東部で演說した中で、太平洋沿岸から移動した日本人問題解決には、「大衆のヒステリーと人種的偏見との問題を解決しなければならぬ」といふ點も含まれてゐると言明したことから多くの方面で非難されてゐる。これは多分新聞報道がツルーマン氏の演說の內容のごく一部分だけを取り上げて、問題に對する同氏の眞意を全部傳へなかつたことから起つた論難だと思はれるが、實際に於て、同氏に對する非難者の意見とは反對に、同氏を知る吾々二世、若しくは同氏の努力の恩惠にあづかつてゐる者乃至は同氏最近の仕事に對して重大なる關心を拂つてゐる者としては、たとへ同氏が不適當なる言葉を用ひたにしろ、同氏の主張が正しかつた事をよく知つてゐるのである。ツルーマン氏の少數者（マイノリテー）問題に對する意見はビーシー州の少數の公人とは比べものにならぬ位の深い理解と智識を土臺としてゐるのである。

移動は最早や既成の事實となつて居り、問題は既に學究的に論議され得るものとなつてゐる。そして吾々としては今更何うの斯うのと言つて見たところで追つつかない話である。而して問題は多くのカナダ人、政府自身乃至は責任ある地位にある市民などによつて廣く知られ且つ理解されてゐるところである。晚香坡のニユースヘラルド紙も「日系人大多數は吾々同樣法律をよく守る市民として知られてゐる」と書いてゐる。言ふまでもなく、ツルーマン氏の論點は東部カナダ人に對して、太平洋岸から移動して違ひとはしてゐるが確實に東部へ向けて移らうとしてゐる日系市民に不忠實なる行動をする心配は毛頭ないといふ事を認識させるにあつたのであらう。

吾々のためには理解ある態度で斡旋貢獻する事をも含んでゐるツルーマン氏等の仕事に關しては、吾々は同氏等を充分に信頼してよいのである。

吾々としては徒らに過去を顧みることをせず、吾々の將來に備はつてゐる計畫と仕事に目を向けるべきである。吾々の前には輝しき將來を建設しなければならぬといふ大きな仕事がある。吾々に若し、吾々の側に立つて斯くも努力してくれるツルーマン氏等に酬ひる氣持があるならば、吾々の過去の苦難により齎らされたり傷けられたりすることなき靜と心とを持つて、此の大きな仕事に立ち向はなければならぬのだ。